

An. 1
Inaugural Essay
on
Cynanche Trachealis,
Croup &c.

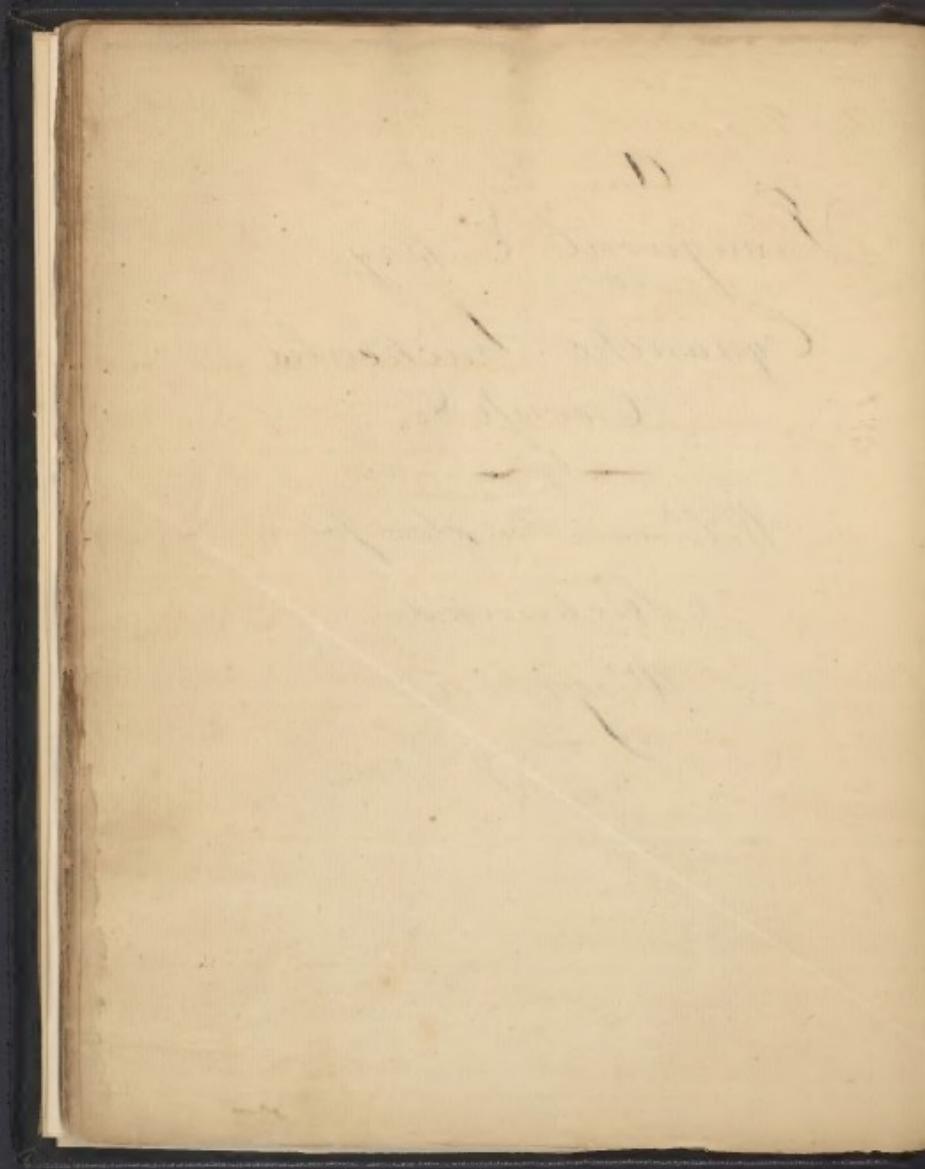
— by —

William Fauquier Jr.

Richmond.

Virginia

1808 - 9035



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to.

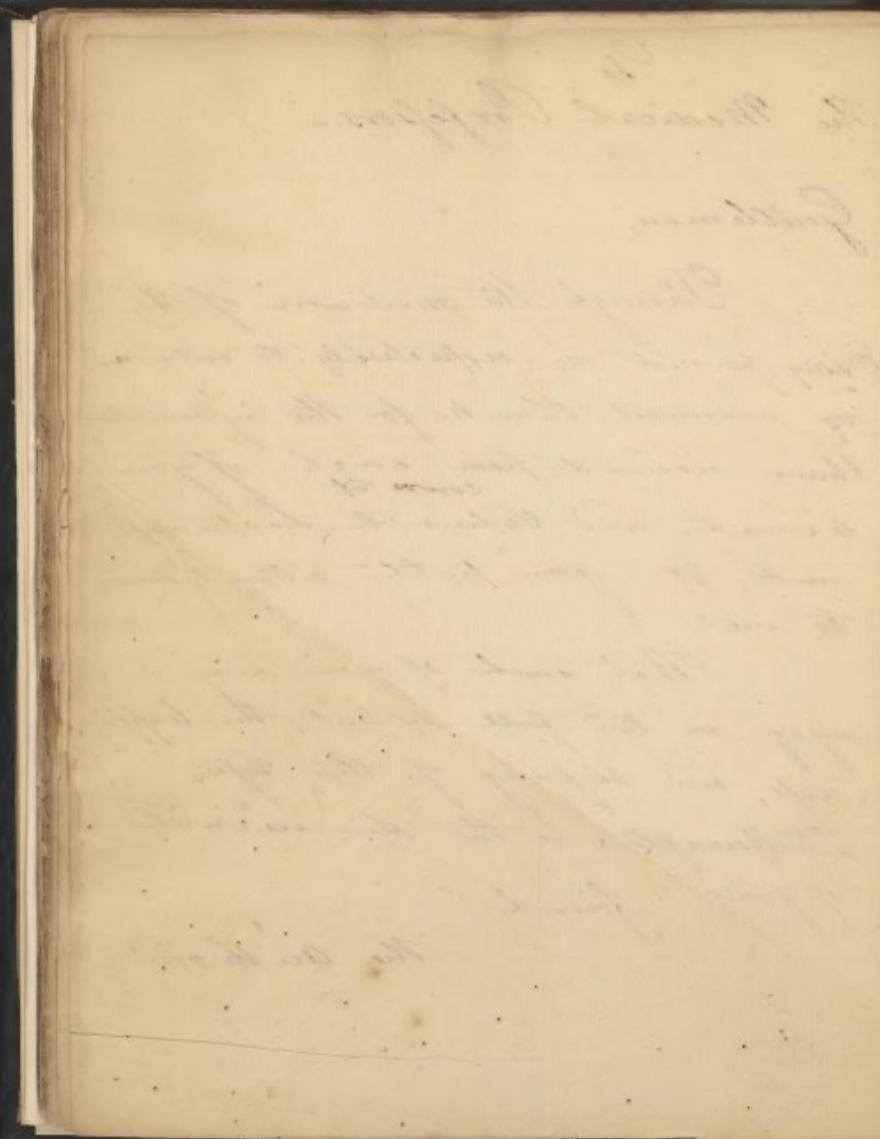
The Medical Professors.—

Gentlemen,

Through the medium of their
Essay, permit me, respectively, to return
my warmest thanks, for the information
I have received, from each of your
Learned, and Valuable Lectures;
and for your polite attention
to me.

That, each of you may
enjoy, in the full extent, the happiness
and blessing of this life
and hereafter is the sincere wish
of yours friend,

The Author,



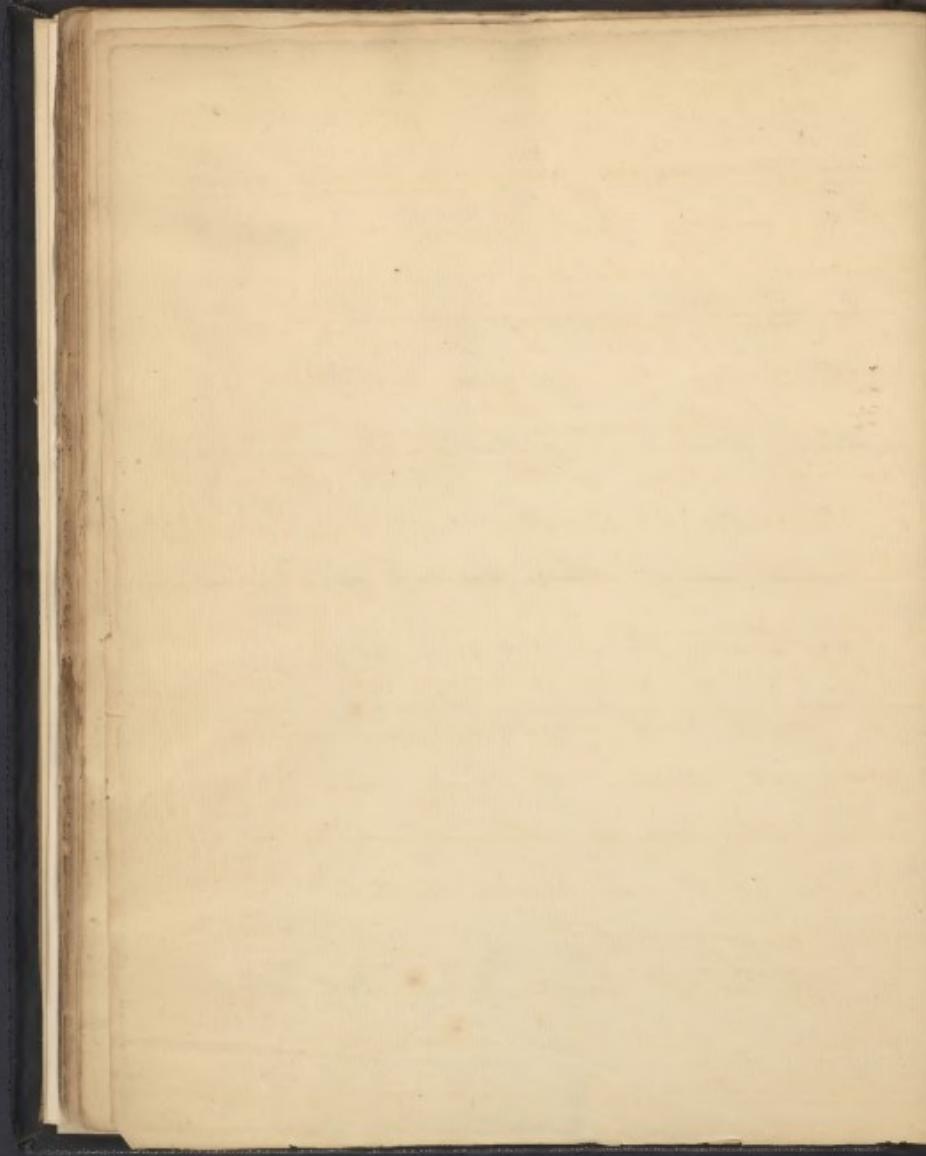
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As my coming forward in the
Character of an author, at
this time, is not a voluntary
act, further than complying
with the Statutes of the University,
I shall consider an apology
as unnecessary —

A number of years ago
I made a sketch
under a vine and at
the top of it I put
a small pedestal with
a figure on it and the
whole thing was
covered with a
thin skin.

from writing time I have written
you about the whole of my
time here & you can see all
the information of the things I
have done & what I have not done
as well as the people you like
the best & the worst & the
things I am doing to get
you my way back to me



(1.)

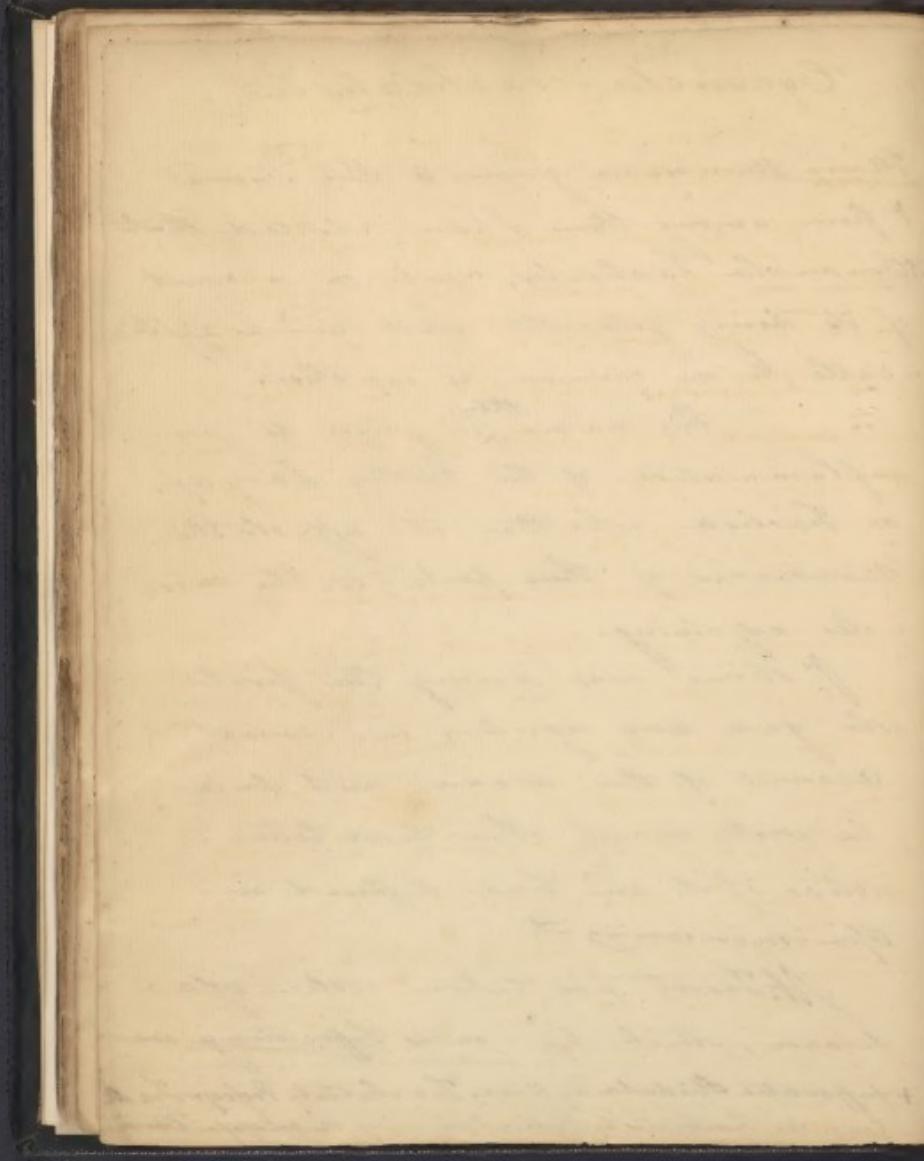
On Cynanche Trachealis &c

Many names are given to this Disease,
& from among them I have adopted that
of Cynanche Trachealis, mainly on account
of its being generally used, and as applic-
able, in my opinion, as any other.

This name, ^{then,} is given to an
inflammation of the Glottis, Larynx,
or Trachea, whether it affects the
Membranes of those parts, or the mus-
cles adjoining.

J. Home was among the first
who gave any regular and correct
account of this disease, and since
he wrote, many others have taken
notice of it, and have differed in
Opinion concerning it.

M. Tissot has taken notice of a
disease, which he calls, Suffocating or
+ Suffocative Stridula by Home, Tracheitis by Rogers, Tracheo-
Cynanche Trachealis by Cullen, plumbea of the long-pipe Danish.

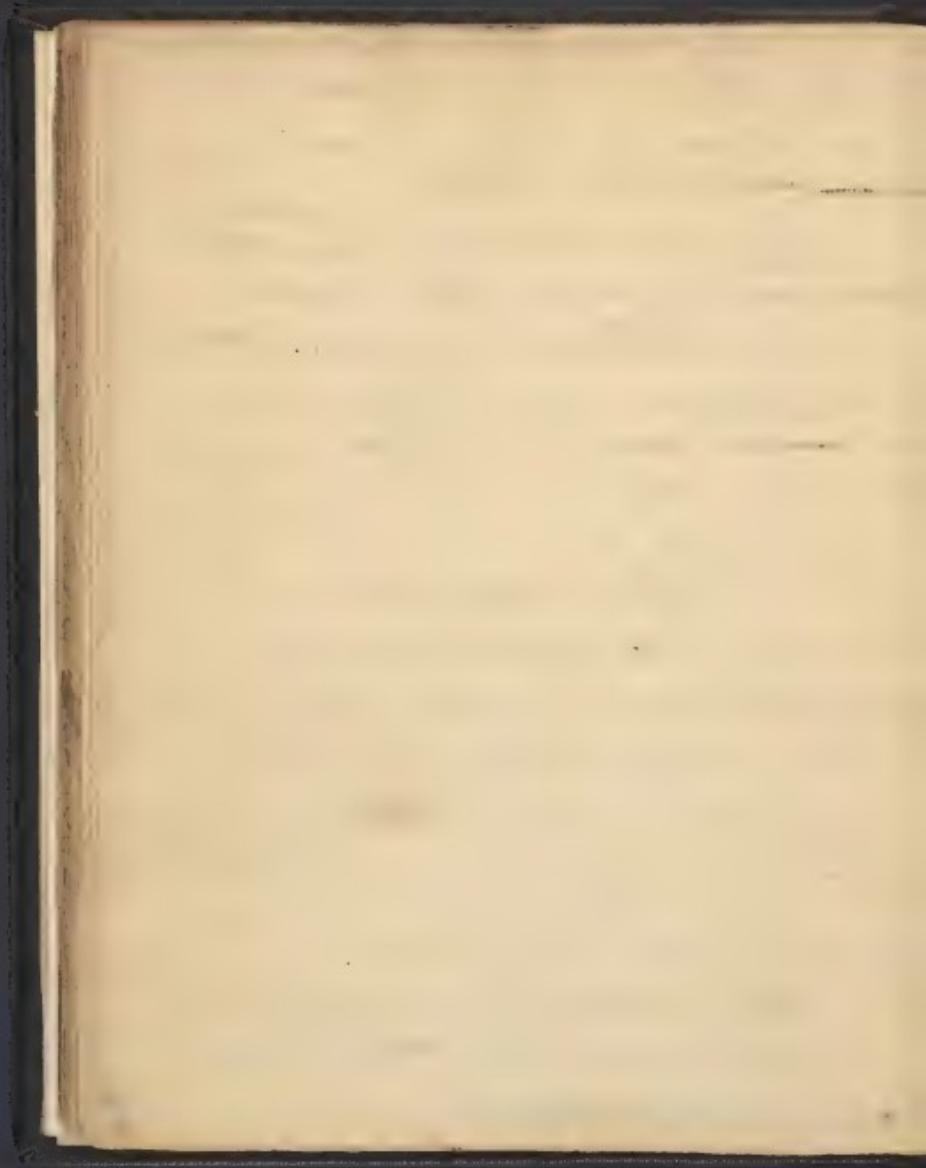


Chong Ling Felt and from his description I presume it was the Conv. or a disease very ~~sudden~~ ^{acute} nearly allied to francis.

It has been observed by many who have written on this disease that it seldom attacks persons ~~over~~ above twelve years old; that children ^{rarely} while at the Breast are ~~born~~ attached, but ^{but} after this period the younger they are the more they are liable to it.

My own observation, and experience have satisfied me that the above observations are true, and I have further remarked that those children who are deprived of the Breast at an early period in life, are more liable to the Conv. than those who were suckled for a long time.

May not too soon a change in a child's diet induce the disease?
Thus Avis au complete

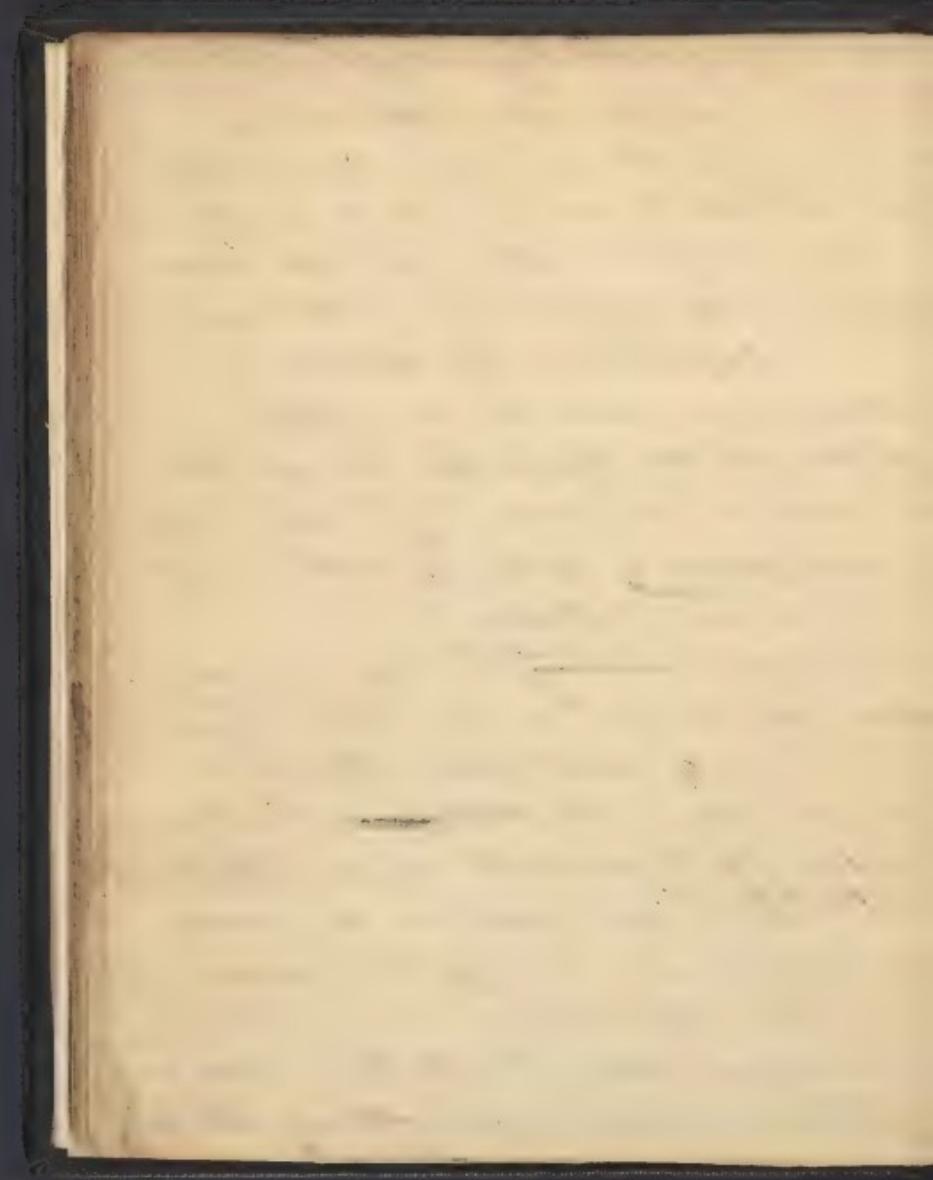


The Cancers which produce this disease, are numerous, but more generally by Cold. I have observed it occurs most frequently in cold damp weather, and upon sudden changes in the temperature of the air.

Sea-port Towns, and situations contiguous, are said to be mostly affected with the Miasmatic Cancer, and the remedies prescribed are, 1. warm Bath 2. gentle purgative 3. Glycerin, & 4. antiphlogistic Medicines, as Arafatida &c.

Having been residing in my ^{residence} in a seaport town, not always in an inland Town, I have rarely met with this kind, but generally with that, ~~which~~ which is called by Dr. Michaelis *Angina polypora*, or the Humoral.

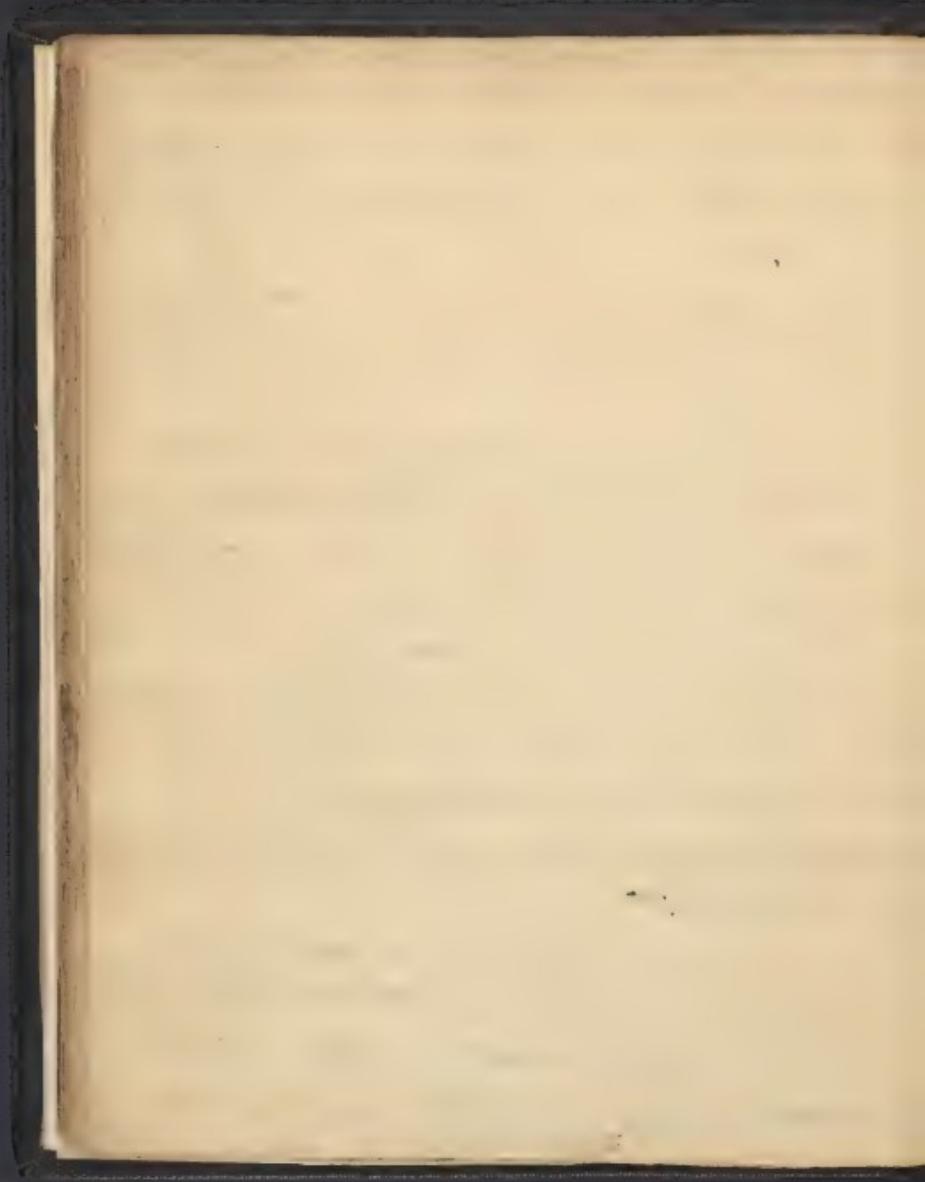
Many dissections have been made of Infants who died of this disease, and the appearances were as follows, 1. no inflammation at all, these cases are ^{the} where a membrane is found adhering to the trachea



generally violent, and terminate suddenly.
The morbid excitement has exceeds inflammation; This kind is the Spasmody, and
in my opinion Bleeding should be our
first remedy instead of Warm Bath before
mentioning, at least I have found it
to answer.

The next appearances which
affections show are, 2. Slight inflamma-
tion 3. a thick mucus matter, 4 a petro-
natural Membrane lining the whole
internal surface of the upper part
of the Trachea, and extending in the
same manner downwards into some of
its ramifications, this membrane is
produced by the coagulating lymph
of the Blood.

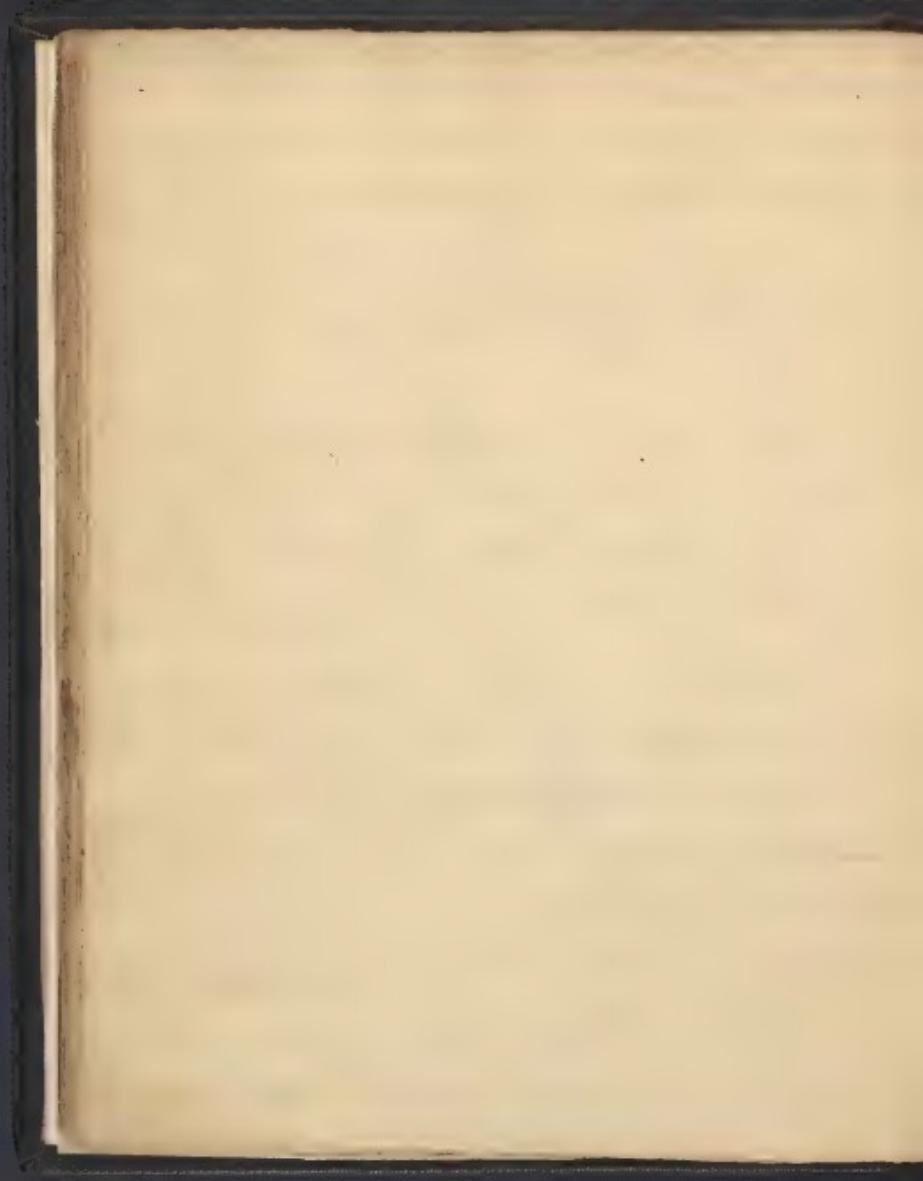
When the serous vessels of the
Trachea are tinged with Blood, it is
called inflammatory. When a liquid
matter is found in the Trachea, it is



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called Humoral; and when a membrane
is found adhering to the trachea, it is
called as I have said before ingesta
alboca and all those ~~other~~ ^{other} issues
of Gynaecia Trachealis (ap. L. But very
correctly observed are the effects of a
Humor such as this, in the
trachea. They are dependent upon one
another and in proportionate cases.

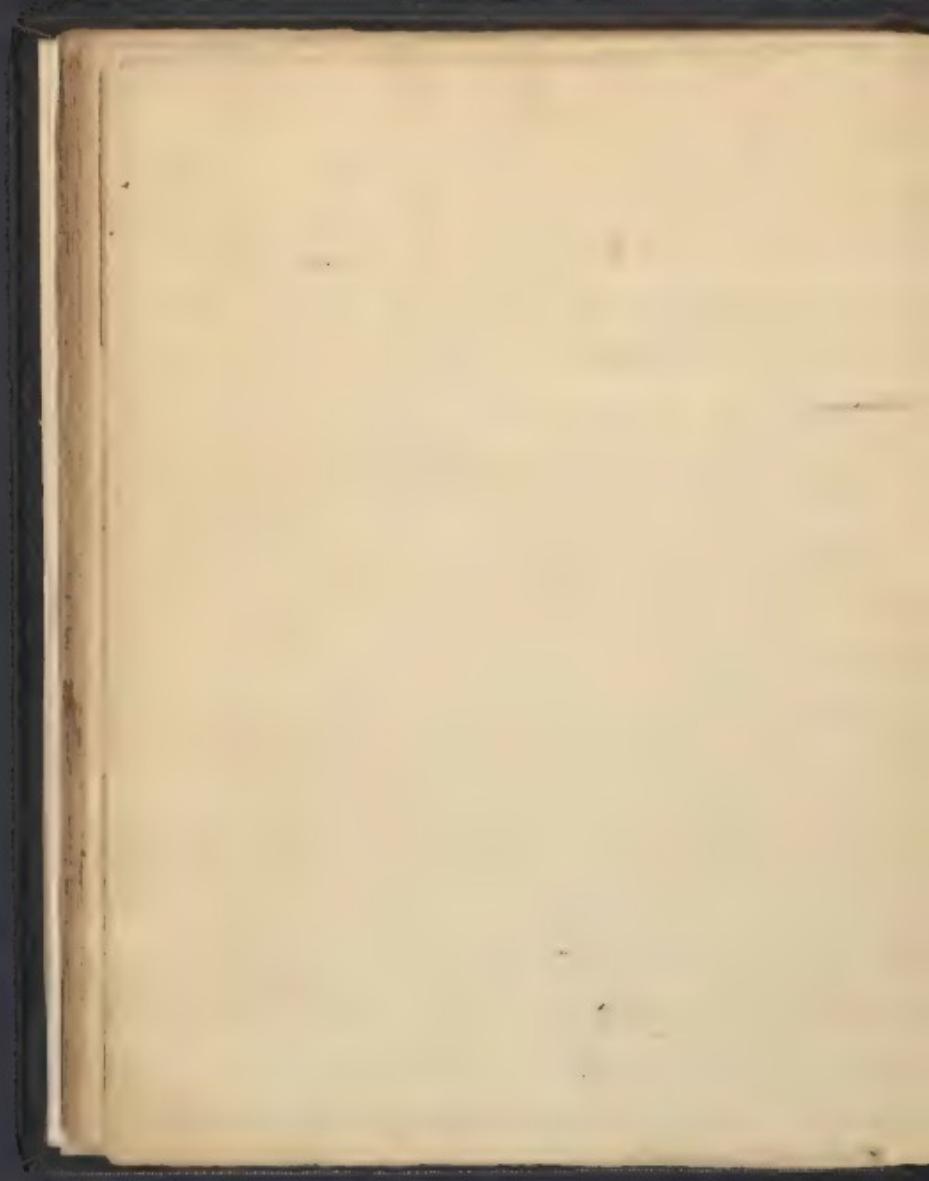
The premonitory symptoms of
this disease are usually known by an
itching fit, and a slight hoarseness, cough,
and this in its forming state may
be removed by a large quantity
of common wood gallups, or a brisk
Emetic of antimonial wine, Tartar
Emetic, or Sassafras &c. Dr. B. such observes
that there are seldom injured by
a little exercise in the abstraction of
smell, and are therefore advised
that the exercise should be moderate



few or few hours.

As the disease increases in violence
the purging becomes thicker in mass,
and is accompanied with prostration,
great anxiety, restlessness, difficult
breathing, attended with a disagreeable
croaking noise. These symptoms
are generally remitting, particularly
in the day, but they are sometimes
constant, & generally over flow more
in the days but sometimes though
only we find it protracted in a
single fit of eight, or ten hours.

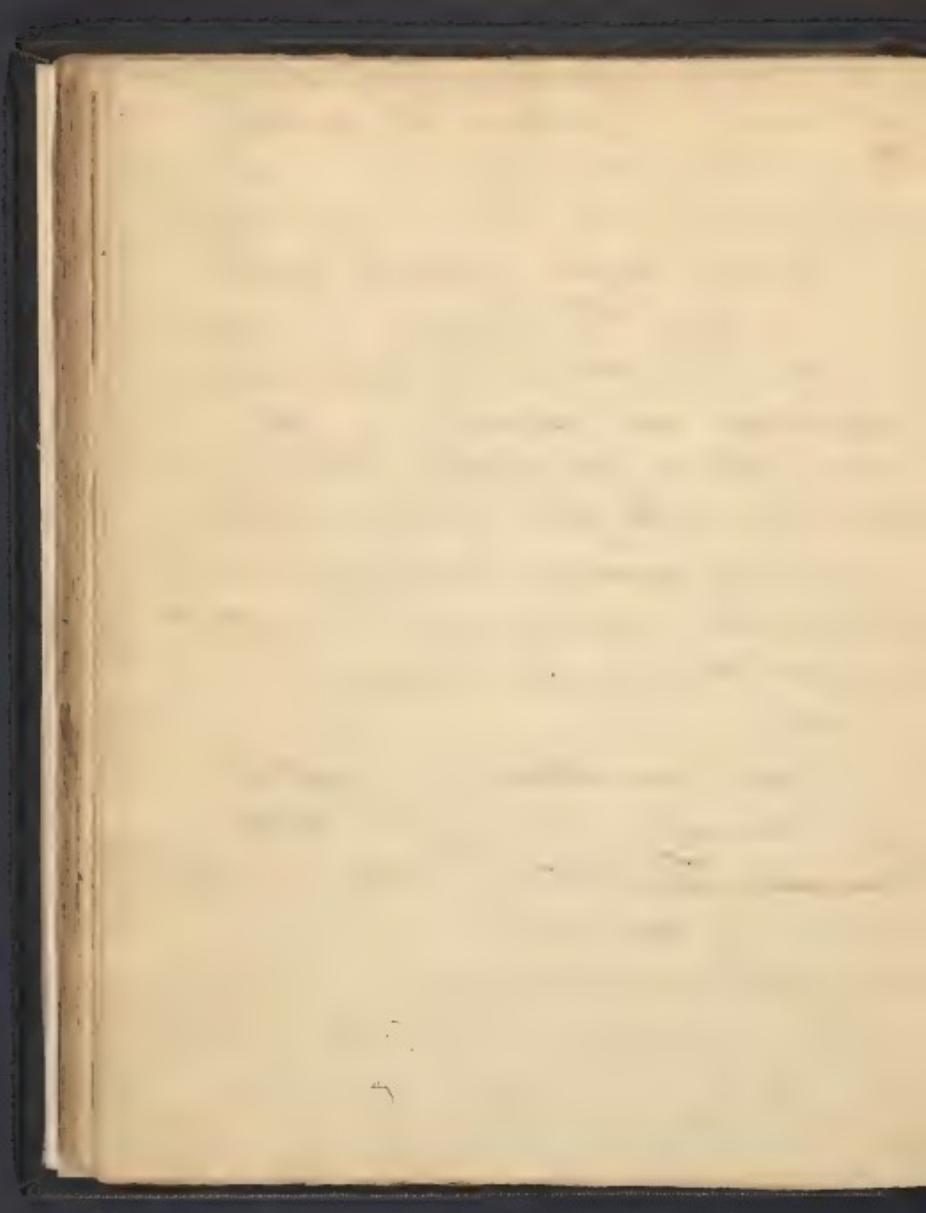
From inspection, and from
many symptom it appears there can
be no doubt of its being a violent
inflammatory disease, and retaining
the most painful vomiting for
inflammation upon the very
first appearance. The disease
dissolves the mucus & so as even the
* Devil's water.



usual course of inflammatory affection; it frequently produces such an obstruction to the passage of the air as suffocates one time or proves suddenly fatal.

No less the disease is completely formed, and attended with the usual symptoms. we should in the first place, bleed plentifully. I have found bleeding until you occasion fainting, and passing produce the happiest effects. some recommended, small & frequent bleeding, and among them, as Rush.

Pomps are absolutely necessary after bleeding. I have seen at the stomach, almost invariably in this disease very dominant and supurating tumefaction. I once gave a child about two years old, to the extent of eight or ten grain of Salvia Sib. without passing it. In three cases



I have always excited a vomiting by tickling the larynx with a feather or even running it down the throat as you can! This mode of inducing is recommended by Dr Rush -

In such cases, ~~and~~^{if} where a patient is unable to swallow an emetic, might not an extract be preferable? application to the Stomach will advantage?

Purges. In Pounds or generally given by the druggists, but when they are not purgatives should be used.

Ustilizers. They should be applied to the Throat, and in some cases ~~and~~ Simapism to the feet. warm Bath.

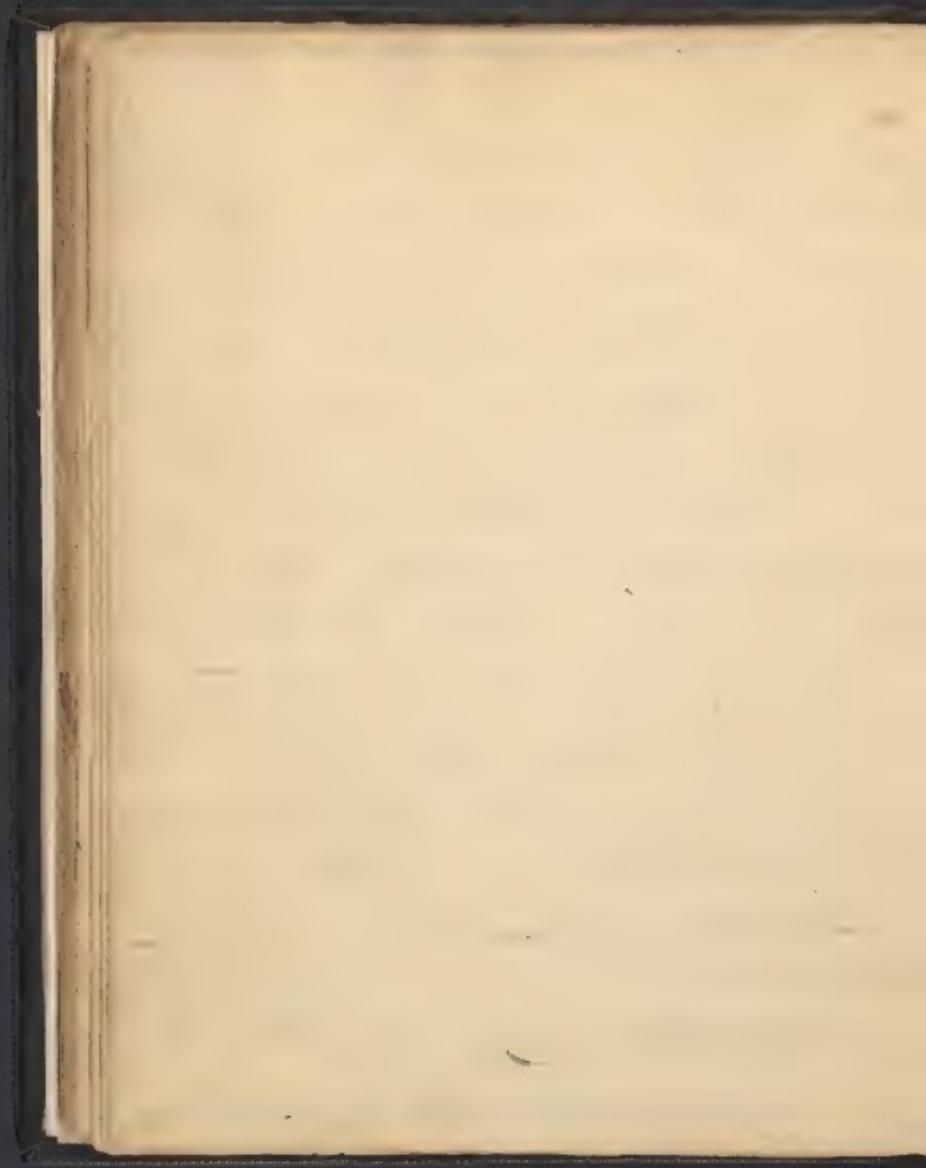
Polygala, or Rattle snake Root. This I have used with great advantage

+ such as Tobacco. & Calomel & Saltpo -



is a Grays-gue. & in most cases
nearly will be gruelly, and discharge
theough mucus from the
trachea whenever it jumps &
has noticed it has a more
violent eff-ct. the manner in
which they have used it, is in
an infusion. To one ounce of
the powdered Root add,
one by four ounces of Boiling
water, and when cold, give
a Tablespoonfull every
two hours. when the disease
is protracted in a chronic form
and lassivation has cured it.

Notwithstanding all these
powerful remedies it frequently



(18.)

grows fatal. ~~Let me~~

I know of no disease
which excite the feelings of a
Physician in much abhor-

He, perhaps beholds the
only offspring of a happy couple
going to death, and around
it the distracted parents, and
relations with tears and entreaties
they implore him to save their
dear child. Such a scene is
almost too much for human
nature to bear.

But when you are
successful, and restore their
beloved infant, how greatly is
the scene changed! Happiness
is exasperated in every countenance



and the once more Happy pair
loading you with thanks, and
calling you the deliverer of their
Child. what could be more
grateful to our feelings?

Should we not then,
double our researches, and
endeavour to discover a remedy
which will prevent the disease
from ever proving fatal?

A remedy has been proposed
but which I am sorry to
find has been seldom or never
tried. This is the Operation
of Tracheotomy. The Idea of the
operation I suppose has been
the cause of its not being used.

I feel so fully satisfied that it

(10.)

would answer, that, if one of my
children was affected with leprosy
and the medical men & some die of failed
I would not hesitate to have the
operation performed, for a descrip-
tion of the operation I refer you
you to surgical authors. —

I sincerely wish
some eminent surgeon would
give it a fair trial, and publish
his success to the world.

- Finis -

